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#### TECHNICAL MANUSCRIPT 408

# AN IMPROVED METHOD FOR PARTIAL PURIFICATION OF THE ORGANISM OF PSITTACOSIS GROWN IN CHICKEN EMBRYO YOLK SAC

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AUGUST 1967

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Project 1B533001D426

August 1967

In conducting the research described in this report, the investigators adhered to the "Guide for Laboratory Animal Facilities and Care," as promulgated by the Committee on the Guide for Laboratory Animal Facilities and Care of the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources, National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council.

### AN IMPROVED METHOD FOR PARTIAL PURIFICATION OF THE ORGANISM OF PSITTACOSIS GROWN IN CHICKEN EMBRYO YOLK SAC

#### ABSTRACT

A simple procedure is described for obtaining the organism of psittacosis employing successive extractions with (i) calcium chloride, sodium dextran sulfate, and sucrose (CC-DS-S) and (ii) Freon-114. Compared with the CC-DS-S or Freon-114 methods alone, the modified procedure yields a product with only trace amounts of total solids, lipids, and proteins; with increased specific infectivity; and with no loss in biological activity.

A simple procedure for obtaining the organism of psittacosis relatively free of lipids and proteins contributed by chicken embryo yolk sac, the host tissue, has been reported previously.\* This procedure employed calcium chloride, sodium dextran sulfate, and sucrose (CC-DS-S) with a single low-speed centrifugation step to give a high quality, partially purified product.

Yolk sac suspensions of the organism of psittacosis have also been extracted with the fluorocarbon dichlorotetrafluoroethane,\*\* without any biological inactivation;\*\*\* however, a single extraction removed only 30% of the protein and 15% of the lipid.

Because both of the above procedures are easy to perform, but neither reduced the extraneous solids, protein, and lipid content to trace amounts, it occurred to us that an adaptation of both procedures might result in a simple procedure that would give a product of higher purity. Chicken embryo yolk sac material was partially purified as described by Shirey et al.

<sup>\*</sup> Shirey, William N.; Dorsey, Warren G.; Patrick, William C., III. 1965. A practical method for partial purification of the organism of psittacosis grown in chicken embryo yolk sac. Biotechnol. Bioeng. 7:447-454.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Freon-114, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, Del.

\*\*\* Comer, J.F.; Wachter, R.F. 1963. Effect of dichlorotetrafluoroethane on the infectivity of viruses and rickettsiae sensitive to trichlorotrifluoroethane. Bacteriol. Proc. V61:144. (Abstr.)

(CC-DS-S procedure). The resulting product was treated with Freon-114 as follows: Reagents, culture, and equipment were cooled to -3 to +3 C. One part Freon-114 was mixed with two parts of the CC-DS-S product in a Waring Blendor operated at 10,000 rpm for 30 seconds. The resulting suspension was centrifuged for 10 minutes at 700 x g in a refrigerated centrifuge at -3 C. The clear upper aqueous layer was decanted and tested for biological activity by mouse inoculation. The number of mouse ICLD (MICLD) in relation to the level of lipids, proteins, and total solids was used as a criterion for jucking purity. The characteristics of the slurry of the psittacosis organism after each successive treatment are shown in Table 1. An examination of these data indicates a marked improvement in putity of the yolk sac suspension of psittacosis organisms when partial purification by the CC-DS-S procedure was followed by Freon extraction.

The total solids content was markedly reduced, as were the lipid and protein contents, with each purification step. Only trace quantities remained after application of the Freon-114 extraction procedure. The specific infectivity index (MICLD per gram of protein) increased significantly with each purification step. A percentage computation that reflects the degree of improvement in purity of psittaccsis product suspensions is shown in Table 2. The Freon-114 extraction procedure resulted in no loss in biological activity but reduced the solids content 387-fold and the total protein content 300-fold and increased the specific infectivity factor 560-fold. A partially purified product was obtained with a volume of only one-fifth of the original volume of crude material and with less than 1% of the extraneous yolk sac components.

TABLE 1. THE EFFECT OF THE CC-DS-S AND THE PREON-114 PROCEDURES IN THE PURIFICATION OF 50% YOLK SAC SUSPENSIONS OF THE ORGANISM OF PSITTACOSIS

					same same same same same same same same	
Sample	Volume, ml	Titer, MICLDW/ ml, x 108	Specifica/ Infectivity MIGLD x 1012	Solids, ng/ml, x 10 <sup>2</sup>	lapids,	Proteins, mg/ml, x 101
507 Yolk sac	240	3.60	0.012	1,40	74.00	30.00
CC-DS-S Product	100	17.40	1.230	0.90	£	1.41
Freen-114 Product	100	37.00	6.727	0.02	0,33	0.55

a. MICLD po per gram of protein.

TABLE 2. RECOVERY OF INDICATED FACTORS AFTER THE CC-DS-S PROCEDURE AND THE FREON-114 PROCEDURE

Sample	Volume,	Titer,	Solids,	Lipids,	Proteins,
50% Yolk sac	100	100	100	100	100
C/C-DS-S Product	19	90	12	0.3	0.9
Freon-114 Product	19	100+	0.3	0.08	0.3

14. Key Words

Psittacosis
Yolk sac
Purification
Freen
Centrifugation
Fluorocarbon

no loss in biological activity.

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